WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1821. [NO. 79.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a complete knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be bought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Runaway Negroes.

TAKEN UP, and committed to the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 8th instant, two negro men, Philip and Jack. Philip is about 28 years of age, of a yellow complexion, stout made, and on, when committed, no clothes but a pair of pantaloons and a shirt: says he is under the care of Nathan Gist and Joseph Gist, who live on Tyger River, nine miles from Union Court-House, So. Ca. Jack says he belongs to Miles Ferguson, in Lawrence District, S. C. on Duncan's Creek. He is about 18 years of age, has a large scar above the right knee, occasioned by a burn; had on a northern homespun coat, and check pantaloons. Jack says his master lives about 18 miles from Lawrence C. H. and about 30 from Union C. H. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive their negroes.

6wt81 WILLIAM HOWARD,
Jailor, Rowan, N. C.

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the Congaree, near Columbia, S. C. on the 14th inst. a negro fellow named JACK, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar near his mouth, and is about 21 years of age. He took with him a brown bay horse, fifteen hands high, with a short tail, nick'd, and is a natural trotter. It is supposed the fellow is making for the North.

Whoever will apprehend said negro, and give information to me, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary expenses—and five dollars in addition for the horse. It is requested that the horse may be well kept, as it is a favorite one of the owner.

WADE HAMPTON, Jun'r.

November 22, 1821.——3w77p

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, well made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at Rowan County Court, August Term, 1821, as administrator of the estate of *Jacob Hanes*, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

JOHN HANES, *Admr.*

November 20, 1821.——3w78

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse
NAPOLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78tF15

Negroes for Sale,

And LANDS and MILLS to Rent.

ON the third of January, 1822, at Mock's Old Field, will be sold, on a credit of *six* and *nine* months, several valuable young NEGROES, likely and of good character.

At the same time and place, will be rented, for one year, the valuable Saw and Grist *Mills*, on Third Creek, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, sen'r. deceased.

Also, the valuable Plantation between South River and Third Creek, containing about 150 acres of open land, all under good fence.

Also, the Plantation known as the Old Place, containing upwards of 250 acres, under good fence.

And four or five other Plantations, of less value—all belonging to said estate.

J. A. PEARSON, *Executor.*
E. PEARSON, *Executrix.*

Nov. 19, 1821. 6wt82

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

☞ Ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1821.

RUTH HARRIS } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
JOHN HARRIS }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of the state, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made four weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petion, it will be set for hearing exparte. Witness, Alexander Frohock, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, Anno Domini 1821. 4wt79

ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey *vs.* Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clerk S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821. Humpsel Vaughn *versus* Payton Vaughn: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Payton Vaughn, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by Court, that he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in January next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication hereof be made three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian.

3wt80p Test, VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.

Constable's Executions

For sale at this Office.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Parish, Miller & Co.* was dissolved on the first day of July last. All those indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to D. Parish & Co. who are duly authorised to settle the business of said firm.

DANIEL PARISH,
WM. S. MILLER,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion, under the firm of *D. Parish & Co.* and will continue the business of Parish, Miller & Co. at their old stand, No. 56, (late 97,) *Broad-street*, where they are now opening

250 *packages Dry Goods.*

Comprising the best and most extensive assortment ever offered in this city, viz.

Woollens.

6 cases Hent's super blue and black LONDON CLOTHS
6 do West of England do do do do
10 bales Yorkshire blue and black do
5 do do brown, mixt and olive do
4 do 7-4 do saved list blue do
10 do 6-4 blue, mixt and brown do
3 do double milled drab do
5 do 6-4 double milled do do
4 cases super blue and black London Cassimeres
4 do do Coronation and drab mixt do do
4 do common blue, black and mixt do do
3 bales 6-4 and 7-4 Flushings and Lion Skins
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 mixt and drab Bath Coatings
4 do mixt Satinets
10 do white Welch Plains
3 do blue, mixt and drab do
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 London Duffil Blankets
4 do 6-4 Bristol do saddle do
3 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 double Rose Blankets
5 do 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4 do super white Flannels
4 do red, yellow and green Flannels
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Green Bocking Baize
6 do plain black and assorted Bombazetts
3 do figured do do do
1 case 6-4 super French black Bombazeens
2 do women's black and slate Worsted Hose
2 do mixt and white Lambs Wool half do
2 bales super Caroline Plaids.

Cotton Goods.

40 cases assorted light and dark CALICOES, new patterns
5 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambrics
3 do 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet do
2 do 6-4 figured and striped do
2 do 4-4 rich tambored Mull Muslin
2 do 4-4 plain Mull Mull do
3 do 4-4 and 6-4 plain Book do
3 do do do figured do do
4 do do do plain and figured Lenoes
2 do rich Tambored Robes
2 do white and colored Cravats
2 do 3-4 Garment Dimity
2 do 6-4 Cambric do
3 do 6-4 super Apron Checks, new patterns
4 do 6-4 super Carlisle Ginghams
2 do 6-4 do Plaid do
2 do 4-4 do do do
2 do 6-4 super Manchester do
2 do super Marseilles Vestings
1 do 7-8 Cotton Bedtick
3 do Blue Romal and Madras Handkfs.
1 do blue twilled Bandana do
2 do Mapt Cambric pocket do
2 do 4-4 and 6-4 rich Chintz Shawls
2 do 4-4 undressed Cotton Shirtings
2 do 4-4 patent steam loom do
2 do women's white and slate Cotton Hose
1 do white Cotton half Hose
2 do Holts' 3 cord Cotton Balls, No. 18 to 90.

Linen Goods.

7 cases 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH LINENS
3 do 3-4 Boom do do
3 do 7-8 Long Lawns
1 do 5-4 Irish Sheetings
1 do 3-4 do Diaper
1 do 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Tabling Diaper
1 do 3-4 Black Linens
3 do assorted Linen Cambrics
2 do do do Cambric Handkfs.
4 do Linen Thread, No. 10 to 25

Silk Goods.

3 cases heavy Black Sinchews
3 do heavy Black Sarsnets
1 do changeable Sinchews
3 do black Silk Handkerchiefs
1 do Damask Silk do
2 do rich Plaid Sarsnets, 18 yards
4 do colored Canton Crapes
4 do black do do 12 pieces
2 do black French do
2 do best blue, black and assorted Italian Silk
3 do do do do do India do
1 do green and white Florence
1 do very rich figured Satin, assorted colors
1 do assorted Silk Braid
4 do super Flag Handkerchiefs
2 do English black and white Silk Gloves
1 do 6-4 and 7-4 Levantine Shawls
2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
2 do colored and black Crape Dresses
4 do do do do Mantles

Domestic Goods.

15 bales No. 1 Boom Waltham Sheetings
5 do 2 do do do
5 do do do Shirtings
5 do No. 1, white do Sheetings
5 do 2 do do do
3 do 6-4 do do do
15 do 3-4 Brown Shirtings
5 do do Lippet Plaids
5 do 3-4 Lippet Stripes.

☞ The above Goods, together with a great variety not mentioned, will be sold by the piece or package, at a small advance from the original cost, for *cash* or *town acceptances*. Merchants in town or country, will find it their interest to call and examine the assortment.

DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.

Charleston, Oct. 2, 1821. 4wt79

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

AGRICULTURE.

He who has dominion over an acre, and rescues it from barrenness, and covers it with a smiling harvest, has more of virtuous self applause, than the conqueror of large territories, waste and desolate. The culture of the earth savours of filial affection. It is our bounteous mother: it affords us nourishment, and shelter, and shade—fertile streams, fragrant flowers, and refreshing fruits. We should love it for the sake of the living, for the sake of the dead. A beautiful plant, or a luxuriant vine, may suggest to a poetical mind the spirit of departed beauty, putting forth again from the earth, where the form was inured.

The Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures was held at Middletown (Conn.) on the 16th and 17th of October. Among the novelties of this celebration, a cart arrived from Durham, drawn by *seventy* yoke of oxen, and one single ox placed in front of the whole as a leader. A stage was built on the cart, on which were a currier and shoemaker, and other mechanics, at work; and also one man employed in threshing, and another in winnowing grain. When these men ceased to work, an excellent band of music on board of the cart struck up, increasing the satisfaction of the spectators. Ribbetown from Middlefield, and forty yoke from Westfield society. [*Northern paper.*

Law Question.

FROM THE FRANKLIN (PHIL.) GAZETTE.

William Pool and two other seamen lately deserted from the Boston brig Washington, Captain Dolivar, on her arrival at Richmond in Virginia. On complaint of the captain of the vessel, Joseph Mayo, Esq. a magistrate of that city, committed the seamen to jail under an act of Congress. They were then brought up before Judge Brockenbrough, upon a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. *Scott* and Mr. *Riddle*, the counsel for the seamen, claimed their discharge upon the ground,

1. That the magistrate acted judicially in committing;
2. That, acting judicially, the magistrate of a state has no right to execute the laws of the United States;
3. That, whether acting judicially or ministerially, the laws of Virginia have declared the incapacity of the magistrate to perform any function or duty appertaining to any office, or appointment, under the authority of the United States.

The judge determined to adjourn the case to the general court, it being of novelty and importance, and in the mean time admitted the seamen to bail.

This case at Richmond brings into question the power of a Virginia magistrate to enforce a law of the United States. The point has been elsewhere agitated, and is, therefore, not entirely a new affair. But the consequences to which it leads are somewhat curious and pernicious, and perhaps not generally adverted to. There is no doubt that the law, which relates to the service of seamen, is the law of Virginia. There is no hacknied doubt of constitutionality. It is merely a question whether that state will permit her justices of the peace to act under a law of the United States. A refusal to do so leaves the law almost a nullity, for the United States have no judicial officers of the description of justices of the peace; and if the judges of the Supreme and District Courts may be supposed to have the powers of ordinary justices of the peace, they are so few in number, that, nine times in ten, the administration of justice would fail for the want of officers to officiate in the incipient stages of proceeding.

If a law of the United States is, unequivocally, a law within the state of Virginia, one would think, that, as a matter of course, the Virginia magistracy were bound to enforce it; or that, at any rate, they might do so much for the sake of courtesy.

The reason assigned for this course of conduct is, that the state and general governments may be kept more distinct from each other, and the state be thereby the better secured from an apprehended contamination. But mark the opposite probable consequences.

The undoubted and constitutional laws of the United States must be enforced. The Virginia magistracy are prohibited from enforcing them. The United States, therefore, will be driven to the necessity of appointing justices of the peace of their own within the state. Here, then, are new and numerous channels of influence possessed by the general government, tending to defeat the very object for which the Richmond politicians say they are laboring.

Again: The *people*, who are quite as much interested in the preservation of the general government as they are in that of any state, seeing that there is no end to petty cavils about state rights and state authority, will incline more and more to the general government; they will abandon the querulous politicians who make a formal question of every small affair, and they will take refuge under that national authority which is comparatively steady, mild, and tranquil.

These dangers to state rights are *not ideal;* and, in our opinion, it is highly impolitic to be *making questions* on every trifling occasion, and without urgent necessity. We recommend our Virginia friends to a re-perusal of the fable of the shepherd boy, who cried *Wolf!* so often, that nobody would at length mind him.

NORTH-CAROLINA

[redacted] Gates. Referred.

Two or three ballots were had for three Engrossing Clerks—Thomas T. Armstrong, of Stokes, was elected—Two others remain to be appointed.

Many resignations from Justices of the Peace and Militia officers, read and accepted.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.—Mr. Frink presented the petition of a number of inhabitants of Bladen, praying to be annexed to Columbus. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

That it be referred to the committee to be appointed to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Judiciary, the expediency of repealing or modifying the Acts of the Legislature passed at the last Session, respecting the relief of honest debtors; and regulating certain sales under execution.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.—Mr. Williamson presented the petition of John Hoke, and others, praying to be incorporated as a Fire Engine Company. Referred.

Mr. Leonard presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the pecuniary distress of the people, be referred to a select committee.

Which was adopted.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.—Mr. Williamson presented the petition of James Pitt and John Kidds, praying for Military Land Warrants. Referred.

Mr. Graves the petition of Daniel Jarvis and Walter Franklin, of Surry, praying authority to erect Gates.

Mr. Wade presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, for the relief of the heirs of persons dying without will, who are Stockholders in any of the Navigation Companies of this State.——Adopted.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.—On motion of Mr. Deberry, the Committee on Internal Improvement was instructed to inquire into the expediency of instituting a Board of Commissioners in each County to superintend the Public Roads, and of transferring from the County Courts to said Board the superintendence and regulation of the same.

Mr. Leonard presented a bill for the further suppression of vice and immorality. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, (of New Hanover) the Committee of Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of more effectually providing by law for the collection of Public Taxes from Merchants not residents of the State.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws for the government of Executors and Administrators, as to provide for an equitable distribution of the assetts coming to their hands among the creditors of any person who may hereafter die insolvent.

Mr. Ruffin presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of having but two Juries in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each and every County, annually, and make report thereon.——Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.—Mr. Campbell, of Iredell, presented a bill to explain and amend the act of 1820, limiting the time in which judgments taken before Justices of the Peace may be revived.

Mr. Flowers presented a bill to amend the acts respecting public roads.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the committee of finance, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of taxing the several persons residents of this State who own capital stock in the Bank of the U. States. —Adopted.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.—On motion of Mr. Welborn, the Committee on Cherokee Lands, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a reasonable per cent. on payments made in advance for lands.

The following bills were presented.

By Mr. Campbell, of Iredel, a bill concerning debts within the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, out of Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beard, a bill to amend an act passed last session, granting further time to perfect titles to lands.

Mr. Wade, a bill to authorise the County Courts to appoint a Committee of Finance to settle with their officers.

Mr. Deberry, a bill to amend an act passed in 1815, to authorise the County Court of Montgomery to appoint a Committee of Finance.

These bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act requiring that the Courts of Justice shall, at each Term, first take up and dispose of all cases on the State Docket, before they proceed to other causes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.—The Governor's communication was referred to the following were referred to the Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stanly, Hillman, Blackledge, Strange, and John Hill, of the Commons; and Messrs. Seawell, Speight, (of Craven) Bryan, Graves and Williamson, of the Senate.

What relates to the Militia, to Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Blount, Sellers and Baird, of the Commons; and Messrs. Graves, Campbell, (of New Honover) M'Leary, Lindsay, (of Currituck) and Lamb, of the Senate.

What relates to Internal Improvement, to Messrs. Moore, Turner, Lamon, M'Dowell and Hawkins, of the Commons; and Messrs. Hatch, Miller, Wade, Scales, and Bradley, of the Senate.

What relates to Public Lands, to Messrs. Fisher, Brittain, Anderson, Love and N. M'Neil, of the Commons; and Messrs. Williamson, Outlaw, Baird, Flowers and Parker, of the Senate.

What relates to the boundary Line between this State and the States of Tennessee and Georgia, to Messrs. J. D. Jones, Beall, J. S. Smith, M'Leod, and Morehead, of the Commons; and Messrs. Ruffin, Welborn, Houze, Raiborn and Campbell, (of Iredell) of the Senate.

What relates to the pecuniary Embarrassments, &c. to Messrs. Henry, Brickell, Slade, Carson and Shaw, of the Commons; and Messrs. Leonard, Holt, Hyman, Deberry and Riddick, of the Senate.

Mr. Sneed, from the balloting committee for Engrossing Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson was duly elected; but that another balloting was necessary for the 3d Clerk.

A message was received from the Governor, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War on the subject of an improper use being made of the Seals of Office in this State, referring to the case of Smith and Wright, who some time ago attempted a fraud on the U. States by forged papers, to which they improperly obtained the Seal of this State. Referred to the Committee on Military Land Warrants.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.—Mr. Hill, from the balloting committee for the 3d Engrossing Clerk, reported that Mr. Wm. M. White was duly elected.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to draw up Rules for the government of the House, made a Report, which was concurred with, and ordered to be printed.

The following Standing Committees were appointed, viz:

Finance.—Messrs. Beard, Carson, Fisher, Miller, J. S. Smith, Barringer, Slade, Alston, Brickell, Blair, Stanley, Blackledge, Jones, Moore, Sellers and Strange.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. N. Gordon, Brittain, T. Sneed, Hillman, Hawkins, Wilkins, Wynns, Bateman, Spencer, Styron, Andres, Watkins, Henry, Leak, W. Adams, and J. Hill.

Claims.—Messrs. Isbell, Holland, M'Lean, M'Combs, Shaw, R. Sneed, Turner, Lamon, Copland, Skinner, M'Leod, Hawks, Cowan, Dulany, White and M'Eachen.

The Senate declined referring the subject of attempted frauds to obtain Military Land Warrants, and proposed a reference to a select joint committee, with instructions to inquire into any other frauds which may have been committed in obtaining Land Warrants, or the evidences upon which they have been issued, with power to send for persons and papers; and on the part of the Senate, appointed Messrs. Seawell, Spaight, of Craven, Williamson, Bryan and Wellborn; and the Commons, Messrs. Stanly, Martin, A. N. Vail, Gary and Andres.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.—On motion of Mr. Alston, a Committee of Elections was appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. D. Smith, Love, Beall, Durgan, Anderson, Hinton, Ballard, Dawson, Vail, Nixon, Whitfield, Pugh, Simmons, Hurst, Benton and Alford.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, that part of the Governor's Message, which refers to the Report and Resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, on the subject of appropriations of Public Lands for the use of Schools, be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Hillman, Hinton, Hawks, Fisher and Cowan, were named.

And that part which relates to Amendments proposed by certain States to the Constitution of the U. States, be referred to a select committee. Messrs. J. S. Smith, A. M'Neill, R. Sneed, Beall and Whitfield, were appointed.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of Benj. L. Judah, of New-York, praying to be paid $614 50, with interest, for a Certificate granted by Col. N. Long, late Quarter Master General, in behalf of the State. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Moore, a bill to amend the 1st section of an act passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of Catawba;

Mr. Leak, a bill relative to Slaves executed for capital offences; and

Mr. Melchor, a bill to authorise Paul Barringer to erect a gate across a public road. These bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Moore laid before the House, the annual Report of the Board of Commissioners for Internal Improvement, which was ordered to be printed, four copies for each member of the Assembly.

A message from the Senate, proposed to the House that [illegible] gentlemen were put in nomination for that office, viz: Jos. Hawkins, Wm. J. Cowan, Thos. Spencer, Thomas Turner, James Parks, Pleasant Henderson and John Hogg.

On motion of Mr. Alston, ordered that two Stoves be placed in some convenient part of the Commons Chamber, under the superintendance of the State Architect.

A Message from the Governor was received, with a letter from Mr Appleton, the Consul of the U. States at Leghorn, covering sundry vouchers relative to the Statue of Washington, with his account for costs and charges. The Governor states, that the account has been remitted; but suggests the propriety of allowing the Consul some consideration for his services, the amount of which Mr. A. leaves to the government to determine. The Message mentions the arrival of the Statue at Wilmington. The Message also incloses a Report of the Commissioners appointed for purchasing a lot and building a house thereon in Fayetteville for an Armory; and a Report from the Commissioners appointed to sell the Cherokee Lands, accompanied by a letter from the Commissioners.

That part of the Message which relates to the Statue, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings; and that on the Cherokee Lands, to the Committee on that subject.

The Speaker laid before the House, the following Report of the Public Treasurer:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN—The Receipts of the Treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the 1st day of November, 1820, and ending with the 31st day of October, 1821, including sundry payments of arrearages and the public taxes of every other description, which became due, and were paid at the Treasury within that period:—the Dividends declared by our three several Banks on the stock or shares, held in them respectively by this State, and the Bonus last declared by the State Bank—the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated Lands lately entered, and paid for in course of the time above mentioned—and the collection made from the Bonds given by the purchasers of the public Lands near Raleigh, amount to one hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-eight cents. To this sum, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1820, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last General Assembly, being added, to wit: one hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars thirty-nine and one-fourth cents, an aggregate amount of three hundred and seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, eighty-seven and one-fourth cents, is formed.

From this aggregate sum, Disbursements have been made, within the time first above mentioned, to amount of one hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-three cents, including Treasury notes and other money burnt ($193,693 43;) the vouchers for which are in the possession of the Comptroller, and are of course in readiness for the examination of the committee of Finance.

This expenditure, when taken from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of one hundred and fourteen thousand ninety-nine dollars, forty-four and one-fourth cents remaining in the Treasury of this State, on the first day of November instant—say on the first day of November, 1821, yet to be accounted for ($114,099 44¼.)

For a specification of the several items, forming or composing the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the Treasurer would respectfully ask leave to refer to the printed statement furnished by the Comptroller for the use of the members of the present General Assembly.

The nett amount of the Dividends and Bonus declared by the State Bank, on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, as above mentioned, (after deducting the interest retained by that corporation, as due and payable to it, under the provisions of the act of 1811, on account of the unpaid for shares of the stock of the State, up to December last) was thirty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, which sum was paid over to the Public Treasurer by the Bank, in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and was thereupon burnt and destroyed as the law directs.

Of the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand and ninety nine dollars forty-four and one fourth cents, above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the Public Treasurer to the state of North-Carolina, on the first of the present month, to wit: on the 1st day of November, 1821, forty thousand two hundred and thirty dollars, are deposited at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank of North-Carolina, at Raleigh—Thirty-nine thousand and eighty-two dollars and eighty-two cents are deposited and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh—and nine thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents are deposited, in like manner, and stand at my credit, in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville—The remainder is in the Treasury or Public Chest; and is formed of cash and bank notes, kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the ordinary expenditures or demands of the day—Of vouchers or claims which have been paid off at the Treasury and taken up since the first day of November instant, and which are therefore not brought into account——and of worn and redeemed Treasury notes, prepared and held in readiness there to be burned, whenever the Legislature may think proper so to direct.

In obedience to the Act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the Treasurer of this state to appropriate the surplus money to the purchase of bank stock," the Treasurer has purchased for the use and benefit of North-Carolina, one hundred and fifty-three shares of the stock of the State Bank—one hundred and eight shares of the stock of the Bank of Cape Fear—and fifty four shares of the stock of the Bank of Newbern.

The State Bank stock he bought at par, in every instance, excepting thirteen shares only, which were had at the rate of ninety six dollars per share; inasmuch as the dividend declared on them was off, or paid by the bank:—And for the stocks of the banks of Cape Fear, and Newbern, he paid at the rate of ninety-five dollars per share.

These purchases were made so as to secure to the state the benefit of the dividends declared by our banks in June last, in every instance, except as to the thirteen shares above mentioned as having been had at the reduced price of ninety-six dollars the share; and cost the state the sum of thirty thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

The law pointed out the duty of the Treasurer in regard to these purchases; and it is therefore, perhaps, neither necessary nor proper here to say more of them, than that he has diligently endeavored to acquit himself in a satisfactory manner on the occasion.

It will be seen in the Comptroller's statement, that the nett proceeds of that part of the bonds given by the purchasers of public lands near Raleigh, and appropriated towards effecting the alterations and repairs of the State-House, as ordered by the General Assembly, which were discounted by the State Bank in the year 1820, and placed at the credit of the public Treasurer previously to the last appropriation for the purpose aforesaid, have been fully and completely covered thro' the drafts or warrants of the late and present Governors.

In the month of November last, Messrs. Franklin and Mebane, the commissioners appointed by the governor to superintend the surveying, selling, &c. the lands belonging to this state, commonly called the Cherokee lands, paid into the public treasury the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars, seventeen and an half cents, ($4,857 17½,) being the nett proceeds of the sales, or unexpended remainder of the *cash* rather, which had come into their hands, as commissioners aforesaid: which sum was, forthwith and agreeably to law, placed at the credit of the Board of Internal Improvement: It will be recollected that the bonds given to secure the balance or full payment of the *first* instalment of the debts of the respective purchasers, did not become due until about the end of the last, and beginning of the present month; a circumstance which will account for their having been no addition to the sum above mentioned, in course of our late fiscal year—say up to the first of November instant:—Since which time, some payments have been made, which remain to be reported hereafter. The above named commissioners, at the time aforesaid, likewise handed over or delivered at the Treasury, bonds to amount of fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-five cents, (57,565,-45,) being also of the proceeds of the said sales; none of which have yet become due, except those given to secure the payment of the balance or remainder of the first instalment of the debts of the respective purchasers.

It will readily be perceived, that the sum above mentioned as paid in *cash* by the commissioners and placed at the credit of the Board of Internal Improvement, was not by any means commensurate to the necessary disbursements of that body; but was, on the contrary, entirely unequal to the sustaining their operations, however limited, even until assistance might be had from the bonds first becoming due as aforesaid; and under such a state of things, the Public Treasurer had no difficulty in believing that the honor and interest of the state united in pointing it out as his duty, on the failure of the Funds or Means at the disposal of the Board to continue to pay or honor their drafts, until the meeting of Legislature; and on the written and formal application of that body, he promised thus to act, and has accordingly done so:—The sum however, which has been thus advanced to promote the public service, has been refunded, through recent collections or payments of a part of the bonds above mentioned, and is now fully replaced in the Public Chest:—This occurrence or circumstance is therefore mentioned, not as one which in anywise affects the Treasury, but as one which it is considered right and proper the General Assembly should have knowledge of.

Messrs. Welborn and Taliaferro, commissioners appointed by the Governor in course of the present year, to superintend the laying off, selling, &c. of a *part* of the other tracts of the lands above mentioned which remained to the state, have also lately settled their account with the Comptroller; and have paid into the Treasury *in full*, and to a considerable amount in cash and bonds; but as this is a transaction which has taken place since the *first day* of November instant, the items of payment fall of course into the present fiscal year, and must therefore remain to be incorporated with other receptions of the year, and to be reported to the next General Assembly.

The President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their last annual or general meeting, declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the stock or shares held in it:—This dividend, so far as respects the shares held in that company by North-Carolina, has been recently and *fully* paid; and will of course form an item in the next Annual Report of the state of her Treasury.

Much and respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1821.

Referred to the Committee of Finance, and ordered to be printed.

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TUESDAY, NOV, 27.—On motion of *Mr.* Moore,

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed, to whom shall stand referred all bills after their second reading, for correction.

Messrs, Moore, Henry, Strange, Lloyd, and *Morehead*, were selected by the Speaker as this Committee.

On motion of *Mr.* Henry,

Resolved, That the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire what provision ought to be made by law to enable persons who are too poor to procure securities to an appeal, to transmit their cases to the Supreme Court. And to inquire also into the propriety of allowing the Judges of the Superior Courts to transmit to the Supreme Court all such questions of law as they may think proper, without costs.

Received from the Senate, a bill to authorize the agent of Joseph Dickson, Trustee for the citizens of Lincoln county, and Commissioners appointed by an act of 1816, to refund the money arising from the sale of a lot of land sold to the Trustees of the Western College.

The bill relative to slaves executed for capital offences, [which provided that in such cases, the County should pay two-thirds of the value of the slave] on its second reading, was, on motion of *Mr.* Hawks, indefinitely postponed, 111 votes to 10.

A message from the governor inclosed a proposition from *Messrs.* Carey & Son, Booksellers, of Philadelphia, to furnish the state with a number of copies of General Regulations for the Army or Military Institutes: also a *Memorial* from the *Mayor*, &c. of Washington City, on the subject of their Lotteries. Both subjects were referred.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.—*Mr. Moore* presented a bill, to empower the County Courts to erect Gates across the public highways: which passed the first reading.

On motion of *Mr.* J. S. Smith,

A Committee of Enrolled Bills was appointed. Messrs. J. S. Smith, Turner, Slade and Hawks were named.

On motion of *Mr. Morehead*,

Resolved, That the Committe on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the penalty on Sheriff's and other officers on failing to make due returns of writs and other process, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

A message was received from the governor, with the accounts of the expenditures of the monies appropriated for the improvement of the State-House, &c. —Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.—The following bills were presented.

Mr. A. *M'Neill*, a bill fixing the price hereafter to be paid to the state for vacant lands.

Mr. Love, a bill to repeal an act passed last session to provide for the payment of costs when a slave is convicted of a capital crime; and *Mr.* Durgan a bill of the same title.

Mr. Alston, a bill to extend the time for registeration of Grants, &c.

Mr. Webb, a bill concerning Orphans. These bills passed their first reading.

On motion of *Mr.* Sneed, of Granville,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Supreme Court, that one Term shall be held during the sitting of the Legislature.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 27.

By the regular trading ship *Sally*, Captain CALLENDER, which came up yesterday in 44 days from Liverpool, we received Liverpool papers to the 10th, and London to the 8th ult. both inclusive.—They are principally occupied with the details of the King's visit to the coutinent.—The intelligence from Turkey is extremely vague and contradictory; the latest accounts, however, are of a rather more warlike aspect than previously.—Some extracts from the papers will be found below.—The statements of the markets are rather unfavorable; the demand for Cotton had declined, and the article was dull. Flour and Grain had fallen to the old prices.

London.—The King set out from Carlton House on the 24th Sept. on his continental Tour—embarked on board the Royal George at Ramsgate, and arrived at Calais in the afternoon of the 25th, where he was received with universal shouts of welcome. The pavements of the streets through which he passed, were strewed with sand, and the military presented arms. He dined at Dessin's Hotel, and attended the Theatre in the evening. On the 26th he passed through Cassel, where he was received with every demonstration of respect—both French and English took off their hats when in view of the royal carriage. He lodged at Lisle, and arrived at Brussels on the 27th, accompanied by the duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Clancarty. After visiting the field of Waterloo, &c. he proceeded on the 1st of October on his way to Hanover. The duke of Wellington arrived in England on the 3d.

On taking his first glass of wine at Calais, the king drank the health of the king of France. The French and German papers state that the princesses of the reigning Princes of Germany, have put themselves in the way of the King on his route to Hanover, with views too obvious to require explanation. For shame!

The blacks of the Island of Antigua have petitioned the King of England to place them upon the same footing with the white inhabitants.

Letters from *Milan*, announce the death of the celebrated Bergami.

Gen. Sir GREGOR *Mac* GREGOR, has published in Edinburgh, an account of his expedition against Rio de la Hacha, and his escape by leaping out of a chamber window; together with a vindication of his conduct on that occasion.

Sir Robert Wilson, on hearing of his dismissal from service, demanded a court martial, which was promptly refused. He then addressed a letter to his constituents the electors of Southwark, who called a meeting and opened a subscription to make the sum he was deprived off by his dismissal.—1250 pounds was subscribed on the spot.

The whaling ship Fame, which went out for an experiment, has returned to Hull with nine fish, in the capture of the

whole of which, the *Congreve Rocket* was successfully used. One of the fish was upwards of 100 feet in length. After being struck by the rocket, the largest of them became an easy prey. In one case death was produced by a single rocket. Six out of the 9 died in 15 minutes, and 5 out of the number took out no line at all.

Alderman *Magnay* has been elected Lord *Mayor* of London. Aldermen Garratt and Venables are the sheriffs elect.

George II. was the last sovereign who visited his Hanoverian dominions. His title was only Elector. George the IV. will be the first who entered it with the title of king. Five of the king's brothers and sisters are now on the Continent, and were to meet him at Hanover.

A great reduction is about to take place in the establishment of the bank of England. The number of Clerks to be discharged is stated to be 125. The cause assigned by the directors, is the general falling off of the business of the bank.

SPAIN.

Accounts from *Madrid* are to Sept. 20. In Saragossa, and other parts of Spain, all apprehensions of a revolution had nearly subsided. The fever prevailed at Barcelona and the neighborhood.

General *Morillo* has been re-established in his functions of Superior Governor of *Madrid*, and Captain General of New Castile.

FRANCE.

The papers state that a dreadful epidemic has broken out at *Marseilles* and Barcelona. Five physicians had been sent by the French government to ascertain the nature of the disease.

In an extract of a letter from Havre, dated Oct. 2, the writer expresses his regret, that "the commercial difficulties between the United States and France will not be settled so easy as was first imagined, and, according to the present appearances will continue much longer; in consequence of which the American trade must be continued [illegible] on by English vessels."

Letters from Toulon mention that a second squadron of observation is preparing to sail for the coasts of Greece. Has the trident slipped from the hands of Britain into those of France?

The streets, bridges, and public squares in Paris, are lighted by 4,553 lanterns, which consume annually 275,667 killograms of oil, (608,897 lbs. avoirdupois.)

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The appearances of a war between Russia and the Porte have subsided. The accounts from Frankfort mention, that an amicable understanding exists between those powers. The London papers contain the correspondence between the Porte and the Russian *Minister*, Baron Strogonoff. In introducing these documents, the Editor of the London Courier remarks, "We think there has been too little of that conciliation, on the part of *Strogonoff*, which would be inspired by a sincere anxiety for the maintenance of pacific relations."

A letter from Smyrna, dated the 29th August, has been received, which mentions a fact of great importance, if its truth can be relied on. It states, that the amnesty of the Turkish Sultan had been communicated to the Greek fleet in the Archipelago, and that many of these ships had determined to accept it, and to abandon the contest. This information was given at Smyrna by a small French vessel of war, the master of which declared that he had met several Greek ships of war returning to their respective islands to disarm.

Letters dated the 4th ult. have been received from Odessa, but still without finally determining the question of peace or war. No doubt is, however, entertained of the amicable termination of the difference between Russia and the Porte.—The appointment of another ambassador to Constantinople, it is supposed, will be the mode in which the pacific views of the Emperor Alexander will be manifested to Europe. A letter from Leghorn of the 18th Sept. states, that vessels which left Constantinople on the 22d August, all agreed in their accounts of a complete victory having been gained by the Greeks over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleet.

There are reports through Frankfort, that the Turkish fleet has sustained a new defeat. It is also said that the Greek Bishop of Salonica, and many merchants, have been massacred by the Turks.

A pastoral letter from the Patriarch of the Greek communion was, on the 19th of August, read in all the Greek churches of Constantinople, assuring the Greek community of the protection of the government; and, at the same time, recommending peaceable conduct.

The Greek fleet is said, in a continental paper, to consist of 150 vessels, carrying each from 15 to 40 guns; of a great number having fewer than 15; and of 500 which are armed with from 2 to 5 guns. The larger class of vessels are divided into four squadrons.—The first cruises at the mouth of the Dardanelles; the second is stationed near the Cyclades; the third protects the isle of Hydra, Spezha, and Psara; and the fourth in the Ionian Sea.

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A small error inadvertently occurred in the poetical communication of MABELLA, (published in this day's paper,) which was not discovered until it was too late to correct it. In the second line of the poetry, it should read *concentrating*, instead of *contracting*.

We would remind our correspondents and friends, that *marriages* and *deaths* are published in our paper gratis, provided they come to us *free*. We received, a few weeks since, from Burke county, a small letter, which enveloped a marriage and 17½ cents in money, with a laconic request for us to return the *change!* Now we will inform the gentleman on the *waters of Raccoon Branch*, that we charge him nothing for publishing the marriage he sent us; but, as the postage of his letter (12½ cents) was saddled upon us, we shall retain that amount.....so that there now remains in our hands, to be refunded, the sum of *five* cents!

Colonel JOSEPH HAWKINS, of Warren county, was, on Thursday, the 29th ult. after two ballotings, elected by the General Assembly Comptroller of the Treasury, in place of Samuel Goodwin, Esq. dec'd. Seven candidates offered for the appointment; and on the second balloting, Col. Hawkins had a majority of 26 votes over all the others.

We have repeatedly been asked by our neighbors, Why, in these "piping times of peace," when that memorable declaration of President Jefferson, "We are all Republicans, all Federalists," is nearly verified, there are so many warmly contested elections....such repeated ballotings and re-ballotings, for the most trivial offices? In answer to this query, we can only say, in general terms, that the most plausible reason we have heard suggested, is, that they are the natural operations of our liberal, representative system of government. The freedom of our elections is a distinguishing characteristic of republican governments. It is the peculiar prerogative of every citizen of such governments, who is morally and intellectually qualified, however humble his station, to aspire to offices of honor and emolument. And forlorn indeed must be the condition of a virtuous and good man who cannot find some friends to support him, let him offer for whatever station he may. The great struggle for Speaker at the last session of Congress, was an example from such high authority, that its influence was irresistible.....it caught and spread with contagious rapidity. From members of Congress to Militia subalterns, closely contested elections are now becoming more and more frequent. In Vermont, after the *seventh* trial for the election of a member of Congress from one of the congressional districts in that state, Judge *White* had a majority of *three* legal votes, and was accordingly elected: in the House of Commons of our state, there were *five* ballotings before a choice of Speaker could be made.....there were *two* trials by our Legislature for the election of a Comptroller; and numerous ballotings, from day to day, for the choice of Clerks, &c. in the two Houses. Now, in our opinion, there is nothing to be feared from all this. It is rather an evidence that virtue and intelligence abound in our country; for we cannot believe that so many candidates would be supported by the people, were they not good citizens and virtuous men.

GAMBLERS!

At a late sitting of the Grand Jury of the City Court of Cincinnati, upwards of *fourscore* persons, embracing Sheriffs, Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, *Dandies*, and GENTLEMEN, were indicted for gambling, "contrary to the *statute* in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio."

.....

This is a sweeping presentment, but it is one which every good citizen and every lover of social order will heartily applaud. Gambling is a sin of a prolific nature: it engenders every species of iniquity.....it viciates every virtuous principle, and debases man beneath the dignity of his nature. Theft, rapine, and murder, are its concomitants.....disgrace and the gallows are its rewards! It is strange that some men are so blinded, that, rather than be virtuous, they will die martyrs to vice and licentiousness.....and thus, by an act of suicide, they renounce the earth to forfeit heaven: or, that they should suffer more to be damned than to be saved!

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American in Paris, to his friend in New-York, dated July 26, 1821.

"Of our country and government, the people here entertain strange notions; the liberal adore us; the vulgar consider us as an inferior race of beings, because we have no king, church or priviledged orders; and the ruling party regard us pretty much as they do original sin, the cause of all the evils they have suffered in this world, for which we are finally to be punished here, and damned hereafter."

From Niles' Register.

Several corroborating accounts assure us of the fall of *Lima*, and with it the separation of Peru from the royal authority. This rich and extensive country may very soon assume an important rank among nations, if the people have wisdom enough to discern, and energy sufficient to pursue, their true interests. Under the direction of *Chili*, for a short time, we may expect to see in 15 or 20 years, two powerful nations on the shores of the Pacific, in the enjoyment of liberty and in natural alliance with us.

MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 8.

By the schr. Little Sally, which left Campeachy on the 22d ult. we learn the following particulars of the progress of the revolution in *Mexico*. It is stated, from the best authority, that the city of *Mexico* had fallen, four days previously, into the hands of the Revolutionists, with a loss to the Royalists of 5,000 men killed. Our informant states, that the Americans were treated in the most friendly manner, and that the people were enthusiastically republican. The Sally brought home about $80,000, which has been deposited in the State Bank.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 19.

From Havana.—By the sloop General Washington, Capt. Pidge, in 9 days from Havana, we have received papers of the 6th and 7th inst. We have put them into the translator's hands. We learn from the Captain and Passengers of the General Washington, that there had been a plot laid for the massacre of the whites by the slaves, which had been fortunately discovered before any insurrection, and forty-two of the ring-leaders were taken and imprisoned.—*City Gaz.*

GEORGETOWN, S. C. NOV. 21.

The Northern Mail which arrived here on Saturday evening last had been cut open and several bags taken from it. The mail left Marion Court-House between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of that day, in the care of a carrier who had never been previously employed: the robbery, it appears, was not discovered until the mail reached Godfrey's ferry on the Pee Dee, forty miles from this town, and after the departure of the carrier whose route ended there.

The situation of St. Augustine was gloomy indeed at the last accounts. No business was doing, and a severe fever raging among the inhabitants, which was hourly hurrying them to the tomb.

Newbern Centinel.

A few days since, forty armed men in Vermont, commenced an attack upon the squirrels, and in 48 hours killed and brought to head-quarters, 4961 of those animals. The next day a mammoth pot-pie was made, and 275 persons partook of the repast, and not more than half the pie was consumed.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 29.

Charles S. West, Esq. late Cashier of the Bank of the United States in this place, has been unanimously appointed, by the parent Board at Philadelphia, Cashier of the Office at New-Orleans.—*Observer.*

Price of Fun.—At a Circuit Court held at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. a few days ago, Seneca Fowler and Benjamin Lewis were sentenced to one month's confinement in the county jail, for riding *skimelton* at a wedding.

"Good name, in man or woman,
"Is the immediate jewel of their souls."

At *Madison* Circuit Court, in Illinois, recently held, Rowland P. Allen and wife obtained a verdict against Albert S. *Maltby*, for slanderous words spoken of *Mrs.* Allen, of *three thousand dollars!*

In a late suit in Pennsylvania, respecting two pigs, of the value of *two dollars*, the costs were *thirteen dollars*. These were *fat* pigs for the lawyers.

The sale of 36 vacant pews in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst. produced *Fifteen Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty Dollars.*—A few of them were sold at upwards of $800.

Longevity in Georgia.—Died on Eagle Neck, *McIntosh* county, on the 29th ult. *Mrs.* SUSANNAH FORD, aged *one hundred and thirteen years.*

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. *Samuel Newell*, American *Missionary* at Bombay, in *May* last, after an illness of 12 hours, of cholera morbus—and also, *Mrs. Susan Poor*, wife of Rev. Daniel Poor, *Missionary* at Jaffna, in Ceylon. The information, we learn, is received in a letter from Rev. *Mr.* Bardwell, at Calcutta, to his friends in Andover.—*Boston Recorder.*

MARRIED,

At Wadesborough, N. C. on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Thos. Wright, Mr. OTHO CHAMBERS, of Rowan county, to Miss CAROLINE HARRINGTON, of the former place.

Also, at the same place and time, Mr. WILLIAM W. HALL, merchant, of Fayetteville, to Miss ANN TROY, of Wadesborough.

In Moore county, on the 29th ult. Mr. JOSEPH PICKET, Jun. of Wadesborough, to Miss MAHALA TYSON, of the former place.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1820, entitled "An act further pointing out the duty of Guardians," making it the duty of all Guardians of every description, heretofore appointed, to renew their Bonds at the first court after the first day of January, 1822, and every three years thereafter during their respective guardianships: All Guardians will do well to avail themselves of this notification, as the law has made it my duty to issue scire facias against all delinquents.

3wt81 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

William Curtius

RETURNS his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the kindness and liberality they have evinced towards him, more particularly on an occasion when himself and family were peculiarly afflicted. He takes the liberty to inform the public, that pressing family considerations induce him to return to Philadelphia; he will therefore sell, at public sale, on Saturday the 15th inst. his stock of Confectionary, Household Furniture, &c.

Salisbury, Dec. 10, 1821.——1w

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE the jail of Orange county, on the night of the 30th November, 1821, two prisoners, *Archibald Brown* and *Meredith Chavers.*—Said Brown was charged with murder, and was sent to said jail from Chatham county. He resided on Rocky River, in Chathrm county, where his family now lives. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, has pimples upon his face and nose, and is addicted to intoxication. Chavers is a free mulatto, about 6 feet high, and formerly lived on the waters of Back Creek, in Orange county. The above reward will be paid to any person who will arrest the said Brown in this state, so that I get him again; and a reward of five dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Chavers to me.

JAMES CLANCY, *Jailor.*

December 1*st*, 1821.——3wt81

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield District, S. C. in August last, a Negro Man by the name of BACKUS.—He is about 30 years old, of a middle size, and is quite black; plays pretty well on the fiddle, and is rather an impudent fellow.—He was raised in Stokes Co. N. C. by Mr. Rann, and may possibly be lurking about that quarter now. The above reward will be given, if the negro is delivered to Mr. Mathieu, in Salisbury, or the subscriber in Fairfield District, S. C. or secured in any jail, and notice given, so that he may be had again.

THOMAS CUSACK.

November 22, 1821.——3wt81

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1821.....James M. Hutchison *versus* Conrad Plyler: Original attachment, levied on defendant's lands. It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides out of the State, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, for the defendant, Conrad Plyler, to appear at our next Court to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday in January next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgement will be entered against him. 3wt81

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, *Sheriff.*

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.

November 26, 1821. 3wt81M

An Overseer Wanted.

I WILL give liberal wages the ensuing year, to an Overseer of sober and industrious habits, and good character. JOHN BEARD, Jr.

December 10, 1821.——4wt82

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG lady, qualified to teach Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, the rudiments of the French language, Needle Work, &c. Wishes to obtain a situation in the neighborhood of Salisbury, in the capacity of Private Tutoress. She would take charge of the females of one, or at most two families, at a moderate salary. Satisfactory references can be made for character and abilities, on application (by letter) to A. B. *Milton*, N. C.

4w78p

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

Public Notice.

National Vaccine Institution.

JOHN TRAVIS and Dr. CHARLES HARRIS have been appointed Auxiliary Agents of this Institution for Cabarrus County, in the state of North-Carolina.

JAMES SMITH,
United States' Agent of Vaccination.

Nov. 1st, 1821. 3wt79

☞ In order to aid the Managers of the "National Vaccine Institution" to carry into effect their benevolent designs, which are no less than a desire to afford a certain security to the human race against the natural *Small Pox*, [illegible] of the greatest destroyers of mankind, we have agreed to act as Auxiliary Agents of said institution for the County of Cabarrus. We have received a supply of the genuine *Kine Pock Matter*, and offer it to all those who are disposed to receive it. JOHN TRAVIS, } *Agents.*
CHARLES HARRIS, }

Nov. 22, 1821.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

SIGN OF

THE RISING SUN,

CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public generally, that the above well known establishment, formerly kept by Mr. *ROBERT BOYCE*, has recently been considerably enlarged, and is furnished in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of BOARDERS. It contains upwards of sixty rooms. FAMILIES can be furnished with *private apartments.*

The *Columbia* and *Augusta* Stage-Office is kept at this house.

☞ NEW STABLES have been built for the use of the house, which will be provided with trusty and attentive Ostlers. 6wt79

CHARLES H. MIOT.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 1*st*, 1821.

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz: a Store and Dwelling-house, situated at the north corner of the court-house; the house is large, and well calculated both for a Store and Tavern. Two lots adjacent to the Bank; on the front lot there is a tolerably good dwelling-house—with these I would dispose of three or four lots, quite convenient, which, to a person disposed to keep a Public House, would render it one of the most eligible situations in town. 500 acres of Land, part of which is within one mile south of the court-house; I am disposed to divide this land (which can conveniently be done) to suit purchasers. 152¼ acres, two miles north of Salisbury, called Yarbro's Meadows. 202 acres, about four miles north of town; this tract is all woodland, and well timbered.—Also, my plantation, called Merrell's Place, adjoining the Bridge, on the north side, consisting of one tract of 330 acres;
one do. 229
one do. 270——829 acres.

The whole or any part of the above property I will dispose of for approved notes, at nine and twelve months, negotiable at the Bank, if application be made by the 1st of January next.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

November 12, 1821. 6wt81

Estate of Capt. John Reid.

ON the 8th of January will commence the sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt John Reid, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. The real estate consists of the well known establishment called the *Catawba Springs*, with the plantation and lands attached. The personal property consists of a number of very valuable Negroes, various kinds of farm stock, household furniture, &c. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID,
ALEX. McCORKLE, } *Executors.*

November 19, 1821.——7wt82

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821.....William Arthur *versus* Ransom Powell: Original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this State, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him. 5wt84

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Notice.

THE subscriber having this day obtained letters of administration on the estate of *Robert Baird*, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, all the personal estate of the said deceased, at a lawful credit, hire out the negroes for one year, and rent out the plantation for one year. The sale will begin on Monday, 10th December, 1821, and continue from day to day till all shall be sold. The conditions of sale and term of credit will be made known on the day of sale. WILLIAM BARBER, *Adm'r.*

November 19, 1821——3w77

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ENVY.

Written in imitation of Pope's 'What is Prudery?'

What is Envy? 'Tis an elf,
Contracting all in self:
'Tis a sprite, whose "jaundiced eye"
Every beauty turns awry:
'Tis a thing of hideous mien,
Gender'd by ill-will and spleen.
Around its head, with looks malign,
Snakes are seen to intertwine;
Who eject, with hissings dire,
Venom fraught with demon's ire.
Relentless foe! thou fiend accurs'd!
Virtue can dare thee "do thy worst;"
With "conscious worth" can proudly tow'r,
And mock thy fiend-begotten pow'r!

MABELLA.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG WIFE.

[SELECTED.]

Sweet is the [illegible] of a Wife,
[illegible] s happiness of life:
[illegible] that sphere to move aright
[illegible]ould be her principal delight:
To guide the house with prud[illegible]
And properly to spend and spare:
To make her husband bless the day
He gave his liberty away:
To form the tender infant mind....
These are the tasks to wives assign'd.

Then never think domestic care
Beneath the notice of the fair;
But matters every day inspect,
That nought be wasted by neglect;
Be frugal plenty round you seen,
And always keep the golden mien.

The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'rcast by childish strife;
Then be it your peculiar care
To keep that season bright and fair;
For then's the time, by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart:
With kind, obliging carriage, strive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For should it thro' neglect expire,
No art can light again the fire.

Be sure you ne'er for power contend,
Nor try by *tears* to gain your end;
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes,
From pride and obstinacy arise.
Heaven gave to man superior sway....
Then heaven and him at once obey:
Let sullen frowns your brow ne'er cloud;
Be always cheerful....never loud:
Let trifles never discompose
Your features, temper or repose.

Abroad for happiness ne'er roam;
True happiness resides at home:
Still make your partner easy there....
(Man finds abroad sufficient care;)
If every thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converse he'll prefer to all
Those cheats the world does pleasure call;
With cheerful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a smile.

Should passion e'er his soul deform,
Serenely meet the bursting storm;
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor ever meet his rage with rage:
With all your sex's soft'ning art,
Recall lost reason to his heart;
Thus calm the tempest in his breast,
And always sooth his soul to rest.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense....
Few husbands pardon that offence;
'Twill discord raise....disgust it breeds,
And hatred certainly succeeds.
Then shun, oh! shun that fatal shelf....
Still think him wiser than yourself;
And if you otherwise believe,
Ne'er let him such a thought perceive.

When cares invade your partner's heart,
Bear you a sympathising part;
And kindly claim your share of pain,
And half his troubles still sustain.
From morn to noon, from noon to night,
To see him pleased be your delight.

SCRAPS.

None are so difficult to convince as half-witted people: they know just enough to excite their pride, but not so much as to cure their ignorance.

Law and Equity are two things which God hath joined.....but which man hath put asunder.

Idleness is the mother of many wanton children. They that do nothing, are in the ready way to do that which is worse than nothing.

It is better to be laughed at, than ruined.....better to have a wife who, like Martial's Mamurra, cheapens every thing and buys nothing, than to be impoverished by one whose vanity will purchase every thing, but whose pride will cheapen nothing.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The 8th number of the New London Monthly Magazine, (Campbell's) is the richest in variety and interest, of those which have appeared. It contains, under the title of "the Coronation," a magnificent description of the sublime scenery of Mont Blanc, by way of contrast to the tinsel fleeting splendors of the royal ceremonial. It displays the imagination of a poet, and the pure enthusiasm of an admirer of nature.

THE CORONATION.

I have seen the coronation, and never did I witness a sight so magnificent—so august—so sublime. If ever the exclamation of "*hæc olim meminisse juvabit*" can be applicable, which, by eclipsing the future as well as the past, has condensed the wonders of a whole life in one absorbing moment, and given me reason to be thankful that my existence was made contemporaneous with such a surpassing display of glory and splendour. So far from seeking to aggrandise what I have seen, even if that were possible, by any inflation of language, I have purposely abstained, during several days, from an attempt at description, in order that some portion of my enthusiasm might be suffered to evaporate; and yet, even now, I feel the necessity of perpetually keeping my pen below the level of my feelings, lest I should be suspected of intemperate exaggeration. In all sincerity of heart I may say, that [illegible] those who, from [illegible] considerations of interest, or the more justifiable causes of compulsory absence, have been debarred from sharing the intense gratification which I have experienced. Exhibitions of this nature are rare, and a concurrence of circumstances united to give interest and magnificence to the present, which may never be again combined. The previous night, by its serene splendour, seemed anxious to do honour to the approaching gorgeousness. One would have thought that it was a court-day in heaven, and that all its nobility were present sparkling in their stars, and cornets, and girdles of light; while imagination easily converted the milky way into a cluster of radiant courtiers gathering around the throne from which their splendors were derived. Morning began to dawn with a calm loveliness, which rather confirmed than dissipated these floating delusions of the mind. From the gallery where I had procured a seat, I saw the stars gradually "gin to pale their ineffectual fires," until none remained visible but Dian's crescent, slowly changing its hue from gold to silver, and the sparkling son of Jupiter and Aurora, Lucifer, who, by his reluctant twinklings, seemed struggling for a little longer existence, that he might catch one glimpse of the approaching magnificence. Already were the eastern skies steeped in a faint grey light, interspersed with streaks of pale green, while fresh flourishes of a rosier hue came every moment flooding up from beneath the horizon, and a breeze, sent forward as the herald of the sun, presently wafted around me such a gush of crimson radiance, that I felt (to use the only poetical expression of Sternhold and Hopkins) as if the morning "on the wings of winds came flying all abroad." Behold, I exclaimed,

"The jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountains' top;"

and I was endeavouring to collect Tasso's beautiful description of sunrise, when the increasing charms of the daybreak compelled me to concentrate all my faculties in the contemplation of the scene with which I was surrounded.

The gallery where I had taken my station, was a terrace which overhangs the Lake of Chede, opposite to Mont Blanc; and he who from this point has seen the sun rise, and shower its glories upon the romantic and stupendous wonders with which he is encompassed, will not marvel that I shrink from the hopeless attempt of its description. It is a spectacle to be felt, not pointed. Amid the solitude of those gigantic and sublime regions there is something peculiarly impressive in witnessing the magnificence of Nature, as she silently performs her unerring evolutions; and the heart of man, feeling itself in the immediate presence of omnipotence, turns with instinctive reverence to its Creator. But let me resume my narrative of the Coronation—not of a poor fleeting mortal like ourselves, but of that glorious King coeval with the world, and to endure till the great globe itself shall crumble and dissolve;—of that truly legitimate Sovereign, who alone can plead divine right for his enthronement, since the Almighty has planted his feet deep in the bowels of the earth, and lifted his head above the clouds;—of that Monarch of the mountains, who indeed deserves the appellation of Majesty—Mont Blanc. If I cannot say, in newspaper phraseology, that the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, I may affirm, that ten thousand were waving to and fro in the breezes of Heaven, for the lillies of the valley, and the wild flowers, were all nodding their down-looking cups at the earth; and who shall say that they were not melodious with a music inaudible to human ears, although fraught with harmonious vibrations for the innumerable insects were recreating themselves beneath their pendant belfries? No daughter of earth, however fair and noble, would have been presumptuous enough to aspire to the honor of strewing flowers on this august occasion, for a heavenly florist had fashioned them with his hand, and perfumed them with his breath, and Flora scattered them spontaneously from her lap as she walked along the valleys. By the same mighty hand was performed the ceremony of the anointing; and as I saw the dews of heaven glittering in the dawning light, while they fell upon the head of the mountain, I exclaimed, "Here, indeed, is a Monarch, who may, without impiety, be termed the Lord's annointed." Bursting forth from a pavilion of crimson and gold clouds, the sun now threw his full effulgence upon the lofty forehead of Mont Blanc; and the Glaciers, and the rocks of red porphyry and granite, and the valley of [illegible], and the [illegible] became clothed in gorgeous robes of light. As I contemplated the sea, pyramids of ice that surrounded Mont Blanc, each, as it became tipped with sunlight, appearing to put on its coronet of sparkling silver, methought there never had been so grand a potentate, encircled with such splendid nobility and courtiers. Nor did the great Hall in which they were assembled appear unworthy of its tenants; for as it had not been built by hands, so neither was it limited by human powers, possessing only the walls of the horizon for its boundaries, and having for its roof the azure vault of heaven, with various colored clouds, and illuminated by the glorious and flaming sun. From the tops of the surrounding heights, various stripes of purple clouds, laced with light, assumed the appearance of flags and banners floating in the air in honor of the joyous day; but my attention was more particularly directed to two hovering masses of darker hue, which, majestically descending from heaven towards the summit of Mont Blanc, at length deposited their burden upon its head in the form of a crown of snow, which an electric flash instantly lighted up with intolerable splendor, while a loud peal of thunder gave notice to all the world that the ceremony of coronation had been accomplished. Alps and Appenines "re-bellow'd to the roar;" every mountain opening its deep-toned throat, and shouting out the joyful intelligence to its neighbor, until after countless hollow and more hollow reverberations, the sound died away in the distance of immeasurable space.

Nor was the banquet wanting to complete this august festival, for as mine eye roamed over the fertile plains and valleys commanded by the eminence on which I stood, I found that He who owns the cattle on a thousand hills had covered them with corn, and fruits, and wine, and oil, and honey, spreading out a perpetually renewed feast for whole nations, diffusing, at the same time, odours and perfumes on every side, and recreating the ears of the guests with the mingled harmony of piping birds, melodious winds, rustling woods, the gushing of cascades, and the tinkling of innumerable rills. Again I turned my look towards Mont Blanc, and lo! a huge avalanche, detaching itself from its summit, came thundering down into the valley below, making earth shake with the concussion.—"Behold," I exclaimed, "He who overthroweth the horse and his rider, hath sent his champion to challenge all the world;" and at this moment a smaller portion which had broken away from the falling mass came leaping towards me, and shivered itself into a cloud of snow beneath, as if the tremendous champion had thrown his gauntlet at my feet. Overcome with awe and wonder, I shrunk into myself, and as the rocks, and caverns, and mountains round, echoed to the roar of the falling avalanche, methought they hailed the coronation of their monarch, and shouting with a thousand voices, made the whole welkin ring to their acclamations of Mont Blanc! Mont Blanc! Mont Blanc!

Since witnessing this most impressive scene, I have read an account of the coronation of "an island monarch throned in the west," with all its circumstantial detail of Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Knights in their ermine robes, Kings at Arms, and Heralds to their gewgaw coats, and Bishops in the pomp of pontificals, with the parade of gold spurs, ewers, maces, swords, sceptres, crowns, balls, and crosses; but when I compared it with the stupendous exhibition of nature which I had so lately beheld, the whole sunk into insignificance; nor could I suppress a smile of pity as I shared the feeling with which Xerxes contemplated his mighty armament and reflected that in a few fleeting years the whole of all this human pride, with the soldiers and horses that paraded around it, and the multitude that huzzaed without, would be converted into dust; the haughtiest of the nobles lying an outstretched corpse in a dark and silent vault, with nothing of his earthly splendour left but the empty trappings and escutcheons which, in mockery of the lofty titles with which it is inscribed, will hang mouldering upon his coffin. The ceremony will not, however, have been unavailing, if it shall have awakened reflections of this nature in the minds of those who contributed to it, and have impressed upon their hearts the truth of Shirley's noble lines, in the contest of Ajax and Ulysses:

[illegible]glories of our earthly state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate,—
Death lays his icy hands on kings:
Sceptre and crown
Must humble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade."

Religious.

OF INWARD PEACE.

"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth, give I unto you," John xiv. 27.

All men seek peace, but they seek it where it is not to be found; they seek it in the world, which is ever promising, but can never give us a solid peace; that is the gift of Christ alone, who reconciles man to himself, subdues the passions, sets bounds to the desires, inspires the hope of eternal bliss, and gives the joy of the Holy Ghost; such a joy as persists in the midst of sufferings, and, flowing from an inexhaustible source, becomes a perpetual spring of delight, which the world cannot interrupt nor diminish.

True peace is not to be found, but in the possession of God; and the possession of God cannot be attained but by faith and obedience: Remove all forbidden objects; renounce all unlawful desires; cast of all earnest care and anxiety; desire only God; seek only God; and then you shall have peace, such a peace as the world shall not be able to disturb. For what can trouble you? Is it poverty, disgrace, disappointments, outward or inward crosses? You should see all these in the hand of God as real favours, which he vouchsafes to give you a share in.—Then the world will have a new appearance to you, and your peace prove inviolable.

The following passage is extracted from the interesting memoir of the life of the late Dr. LATHROP, of West Springfield, written by himself, and prefixed to a posthumous volume of his sermons:

"My steady aim in preaching has been to promote real religion in temper and practice, and to state and apply the doctrines of the gospel in a manner best adapted to this end. Keeping this in view, I have avoided unprofitable controversy. I have been careful not to awaken disputes, which were quietly asleep, and not to waste my own and hearers' time by reproving imaginary faults or indifferent customs. Among these I have reckoned the fashion of dress. I was once requested to preach against prevailing fashions. A remote inhabitant of the parish, apparently in a serious frame, called upon me one day, and pressed the necessity of hearing my testimony against this dangerous evil. I observed to him, that, as my people were generally farmers, in middling circumstances, I did not think they took a lead in fashions;—if they followed them, it was at an humble distance, and rather to avoid singularity, than to encourage extravagance; that, as long as people were in the habit of wearing clothes, they must have some fashion or other, and a fashion that answered the end of dress, and exceeded not the ability of the wearer, I considered as innocent, and not deserving reproof. To this he agreed; but said, what grieved him was to see people *set their hearts* so much on fashions. I conceded that, as modes of dress were trifles compared with our eternal concerns, to set our hearts upon them must be a great sin. But I advised him to consider, that to set our hearts *against* such trifles was the same sin as to set our hearts *upon* them; and, as his fashion was different from those of his neighbours, just in proportion as he set his heart *against theirs* he set his heart *upon his own*. He was, therefore, doubly guilty of the very sin he imputed to others; and I desired him to correct his own fault, which he could not but know, and to hope that his neighbors were less faulty than himself, and less faulty than he had uncharitably supposed them to be. I could not but reflect, how easily men deceive themselves, beholding the mote in their brother's eye, and considering not the beam in their own.

Give me solid and substantial religion, said the celebrated Wesley: give me an humble lover of God and man; a man full of mercy and good fruits, without hypocrisy; a man laying himself out in the work of faith, [illegible]tience of hope, the labor of [illegible].—Let my soul be with [illegible]tians, wh[illegible] and whatsoever [illegible] Whosoever thus [illegible] the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother.

AN EXTRACT.

[Translated by a correspondent of the Auron.]

How many memorable deeds have been produced by shame or vanity!—How many exploits are achieved in the light of the sun, under the eye of a chief, and in the presence of a whole army, that have been belied in the silence and obscurity of the night!—Such a man is brave in the midst of his companions, who, if left to himself, would only be a coward; such a one possesses the head of a general, who never had the heart of a soldier; another braves death, and the sword of the enemy on a breach, who, in the privacy of his own house, cannot sustain the use of the surgeon's salutary instrument.

Such a one was brave on such a day, said the Spaniards of the time of Charles the Fifth—and these people were good judges of courage. Indeed, nothing can be so uncertain as bravery, and there are very few warriors who could answer for themselves only for twenty-four hours. Ajax frightened Hector, and Hector fled before Achilles; Antiochus the Great was brave one half of his life, and a coward the other half; the conqueror of three quarters of the globe lost both head and heart at Pharsalia; Cæsar himself was affected at Dyrracchium, and frightened at Munda; and the conqueror of Brutus fled shamefully before Octavius, and abandonded victory and the empire of the world to the man who held both from him. Will it be thought that if I confine myself to ancient examples, it is because I cannot find modern ones?

Let it no longer be said, then, that the heroic palm belongs only to military courage and talents. It is not by the exploits of great men that their reputation (as great men) is measured. Often have the conquered borne off the reward of glory from the conquerors. Collect the suffrages, and tell me who was the greater man, Alexander or Porus, Pyrrhus or Fabricus, Antony or Brutus, Francis the First in captivity, or Charles the Fifth triumphant?

Rousseau.

An Ohio paper relates, that a lady, from too great exertion in the noble art of scolding, actually dislocated her jaws. Her action afterwards excited the astonishment of the spectators, who were unable to account for her silence. A physician was at length procured, but the rigidity of her muscles baffled all his efforts to relieve her, until a copious dose of tobacco smoke had produced nausea, and a consequent relaxation of the parts. She has not since been heard to speak louder than a whisper; and the tones of all the prating dames in the neighborhood have been lowered an octave.